

GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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VOLUME I.

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Rates of Advertising.

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1 square	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
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Letters relating to business, to receive atten-
tion, must be addressed to the Publishers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. R. Sanford, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,
Muskegon, Mich.

James P. Scott, Clerk and Register
of Ottawa County, and Notary Public. Office
at the Court House.

George Parks, Treasurer of Ottawa
County, Grand Haven, Mich.

Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address
Ottawa County. Court days, First and Third
Mondays of each month.

J. D. Vandervoort, Justice of the
Peace and Land Agent. Office in his new build-
ing, opposite the Post-Office, Washington St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

James Sawyer, County Surveyor.
Post-Office Address: Eastmanville, Ottawa
County, Mich.

Wm. H. Parks, Attorney and Coun-
selor at Law. Office on Washington Street, op-
posite 1st Cong. Church.

Atwood & Akeley, Counselors at
Law. Office, 2nd door above the News Office,
Washington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

Grosvenor Reed, Attorney and
Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
Office, Washington street, East door East of
the Hardware store.

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon.
Office, second door above News Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office at his residence, Washington Street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Henry Griffin, Druggist, Commis-
sion Merchant and General Agent. Corner of
Washington and 1st Street.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer
of Stationary and Marine, high or low pres-
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferryburg,
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand
Haven, Mich.

John H. Newcomb, Dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hard-
ware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street,
Mill Point, Mich.

William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-
vision Merchant. One door below the Post
Office, Washington Street.

Cutler, Warts & Stedgman, Deal-
ers in General Merchandise, Flour, Salt,
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Water St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Rhodes & Co., Wholesale and Retail
Grocers, Provisions and Feed Dealers, First
Street, Grand Haven.

Jas. Patterson, Dealer in News-
papers, Periodicals, School Books, Stationery,
also Detroit Dullies and Weeklies, Yankee
Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Nuts, &c.
First door below Griffin's Drug Store, Wash-
ington Street.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.
next door to the Drug Store.

J. & F. W. Feuchheimer, Merchant
Tailors, Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing and
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings &c. At the Post-Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven.

Porters & Mathison, Manufactur-
ers of and Dealers in Clothing Goods. No. 16,
Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ferry & Co., Manufacturers of Lum-
ber, Lath, Timber, Pickets, &c., and Dealers
in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions, Shin-
gles, Bolts and Shingles. Ferryville, White
River, Mich.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shin-
gles, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-
fice, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and
255, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Boot & Shoe Manufacturing and Re-
pairing Shop**, (up stairs) over Wallace's
Store, Washington Street, Grand Haven.
E. KREYER, Foreman. R. C. FOSHA.

Wm. Bentley's Billiard Saloon, (up
stairs) second door East of the Ottawa House,
Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

The Falling Star.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

Just then, upon its wings of fire,
A star went flying by,
And vanished o'er the waves of cloud,
A sea-bird of the sky!

To-night there ring across my heart
Old half forgotten rhymes,
Whose mournful music memory caught
Among its nursery-rhymes.

In those sweet years I've heard them say
No wish could be denied;
If it were formed while flashed thro' Heaven
A falling meteor's pride.

Ah, then I only wished to catch
The blue-bird on the hill,
Or, with bare feet to wander down
Some shady wood-land rill.

For oh, how long ago it seems
I then was but a child,
Whose cheek was bright, whose golden hair
Upon the winds flew wild;

Whose tiny hand drove humming-birds
From every rose's breast,
Whose sunny brown and laughing lip
A mother's kisses pressed.

Yes, then I only wished to catch
The blue-bird on the hill,
Or, with bare feet, to wander down
Some shady wood-land rill.

But since the years have passed and left
Their paleness on my brow,
Their twilight-shadows in my heart—
What are my wishes now?

When next a fire shall flash along
The night's eternal blue,
What can I ask ere it shall fade
Forever from my view?

Oh, it would be to look on thee
Once more—although in vain—
But mourning angels whisper low:
"Wake not that dream again."

And thou—the brightest and the last—
Oh, how this heart of mine
Forgot the past and pride before
Those dark-blue eyes of thine.

Yet shall I wish that in thy heart
A thought of me may dwell?
No—no—'twill be for power to say
Of thee—three too—farewell.

From the Enquirer & Herald.
GRAND HAVEN CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAND HAVEN, January, 1859.

In my last I gave you in brief the
condition of our county hitherto, in a re-
ligious point of view—my statements
having a general signification—with a
promise to particularize in my next.—
Commencing at Grand Haven—we have
three churches in our village; a Presby-
terian, a Congregational, and a church
composed of our Holland citizens.

The first Church in this county was
established in the month of November,
1834, (if my memory serves me as to
dates), by the Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, who,
with his family, at an early period migrated
hither from Mackinac, where for a series
of years he had labored as a mission-
ary. A number of families accompanied
him to his then wilderness home, consist-
ing of kindred and others. As soon as
practicable, a church organization took
place, composed of the pious of those
families, using at first as the place of
worship a room in the mansion of that
Rev. gentleman, set apart for that pur-
pose until a small public building was
erected, which served the double purpose
of a school room and a place of worship
for nearly a score of years; and though
extremely meagre in its dimensions, yet,
so little indeed were our citizens imbued
with a go-to-meeting spirit, that, from its
erection up to nearly the present time, it
has afforded ample accommodations for
church and people. The Church until
the two years past, increased but slowly
indeed in its membership, though its pas-
tor had faithfully, for twenty years, re-
hearsed in the hearing of those who fa-
vored him with a listening ear, the pleas-
ing and glorious truths of the gospel—
pointed the way to paradise, and urged
them thither. All the good advice,
friendly counsel, and urgent solicitude for
the spiritual welfare of his little flock,
were a free-will offering on the part of
their pastor, without money and without
price; and not once during the period of
those twenty long years was any compen-
sation asked or received therefor—an ef-
fectual counter-plea to the statement of
made by those void of true wisdom—
that all ministers in spiritual things are
actuated by the same principles that gov-
ern other men in the business transactions

of life, to wit: A desire to make money
easy, to acquire property out of the hard
earnings of their parishioners, without giv-
ing them an equivalent. Not so with the
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of
Grand Haven; he sought the good of the
community; for the prosperity and well-
being of the people; not his own, only so
far as his fortune was intimately connect-
ed with theirs.

At the termination of the period above
cited, certain of our citizens came to the
sage conclusion that it would be no in-
wise derogatory to their high position in
society, or to their good name abroad as
those desirous to promote, by every
means in their power, the principles of pure
morality and virtue among their fellows, to
erect a Church—the first one in the west-
half of our county reared at the hands
of the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers,
in every community of whom in *olden*
time the Church and school house were
looked to as *sure indices* of the state of
religion and education there prevailing.

The Church edifice is built; a fine one
too—an honor indeed alike to our village
and the liberality of its citizens. The
Rev. J. Anderson was solicited to become
our pastor.—Mr. Ferry wished to be re-
lieved from the sole care of the church and
the administration of spiritual things.—
At the expiration of the first year of the
pastorate of Mr. Anderson, which occurred
in April, 1858, causes existed, not
necessary to be made known beyond our
own limits, that operated in the forma-
tion of a new and distinct religious or-
ganization—agreeable to the Statute law
made and provided for such purposes—
known as the *First Congregational*
Society of Grand Haven, of which Mr.
A. became and still continues the pastor.

Subsequently, another religious organ-
ization took place under the same provision
of the statute, and composed princi-
pally of the members of the Church in
its formation, and others in friendly con-
nection, known as the *First Presbyterian*
Church in Grand Haven, under the pas-
toral charge of Dr. Eddy, formerly, I be-
lieve, of Detroit.

These two religious societies are now
in exceedingly prosperous circumstances;
the meetings of each on the Sabbath are
well attended; so much so on the part of
the Congregational Society; that the spaci-
ous room occupied by the higher depart-
ment of the Union School, is found altogether
inadequate to the wants of the society;
and hence, a new, chaste, yet elegant
church edifice is now in course of erection
for its accommodation, and will probably
be ready for occupation early in the
Spring.

It is indeed a pleasing sight to witness
the large number of bright-eyed, intelli-
gent-looking Lads and Misses that as-
semble at the place of worship of each
Society, respectively, after the large con-
gregations retire, to rehearse to their re-
spective teachers the pleasing lessons of
scripture truth and Heavenly wisdom
learned during the week; and as we wit-
ness the inspiring scene, we almost involun-
tarily exclaim, "Of such is the kingdom
of Heaven."

To understand to its full extent, the
very marked improvement in the atten-
dant paid by our citizens generally to the
Sabbath and the means of religious in-
struction, one needs to be thoroughly con-
versant with our history three years ago
and at the present time, and he will find
that change, at least three hundred per
cent better in the number of members
that forms the church of the respective
Societies—the number of pupils that
compose the Sabbath School and Bible
Classes—the attendance upon religious
services, &c., the estimate of which may
be nearly as follows: Members of Church,
seventy; members of Sabbath Schools
and Bible Classes, three hundred; citi-
zens attending public worship not mem-
bers of the Church two hundred.

So numerous is the attendance at the
Church of our Holland citizens, that the
Vestry has been obliged, during the past
year, to make a large addition to their
Church edifice, which now renders it ca-
pable of accommodating from three to
four hundred hearers. This Church and
Congregation are under the ministrations
of Rev. P. J. Oggel, a man much es-
teemed by all his acquaintances, for his
piety, learning and ability, as a successful
proclaimer of the Good Word. There is
a Sabbath School numerous attended,
connected with this Church.

In my next I will give you a brief view
of the Church in other parts of Ottawa
County.

—To be angry, is to revenge the fault
of others upon ourselves.

THE FOUR INDIAN STATES.

The progress of civilization in several
of the Indian tribes occupying Territories
west of the States will soon bring up a
new question for the decision of Congress:
What shall be done with the Indian gov-
ernments or States that are now fully or-
ganized? Are they finally to be admit-
ted to the Union? Is a new removal at
some future time to be made of the tribes
civilized and christianized, to make room
for the Caucasian wave rolling west? Or
are foreign governments to grow up in the
very heart of the territory of the U. States.

The Cherokees organized a regular gov-
ernment as early as 1839, copying the pecu-
liar features of the constitution of the
United States. The forms of legislation
and the arrangement of the courts of jus-
tice so nearly resemble those of the States,
that, but for the tawny skins around him,
the traveler into the Cherokee territory
would scarcely find any indication of hav-
ing passed its boundaries.

This tribe has improved in all the arts
of civilization to such a degree that many
of its principal men would grace the re-
fined society of any nation. In respect
for the law, regard for popular education
and public morality, and the adoption of
all the elegancies and advantages of civi-
lization, the Cherokees have taken a po-
sition which forbids any forcible inter-
ference with their rights to the territory they
occupy, to suit the convenience or obviate
the anomaly which the existence of
their State now presents.

The Choctaws formed their government,
taking the institutions of the United
States for their model, in 1834. Initiating
their more progressive white neigh-
bors, last year they revised their constitu-
tion, and adopted even the most minute
forms of government and the names of
officers which prevail in each of the States
of our Confederacy.

The Chickasaws, lately separated from
the Choctaws, have also followed the ex-
ample of the two tribes mentioned, and
thus the third government, with institu-
tions identical with our own, exists on the
borders of the south-western States, oc-
cupying territory ceded to them by the
general government.

The Creeks are taking steps to create
the fourth independent organization of a
State form of government, and will soon
present an example of the influence of civi-
lization in subverting the customs and
traditions of the race indigenous to the
continent.

These Indian States are a strange
anomaly. They are not a part of the
Union, nor are they known in law to ex-
ist. The white man can not pass thro'
their territory without a permit, nor can
he take with him, when he is allowed to
enter the Indian domain, certain articles
of merchandise, even though the packa-
ges are unbroken and are simply designed
for the Mexican market. This singular
state of things can not exist for many
years without forcing itself upon the at-
tention of Congress.

The tide of population is steadily roll-
ing west. In less than ten years it will
be bent against the barriers now thrown up
against its invasion of the retreat of those
civilized aborigines. Even now the emi-
gration must cross these territories. These
Indian States can not exist, when the
Caucasian race presses upon them, as in-
dependent governments. The people, civi-
lized and attached to the soil they have
improved, cannot be removed to remote
wilds, nor, without serious discounts, is
it likely the United States can subject
them to the condition of other Territorial
organizations, by an abrogation of the
constitutions they have established for
themselves. What, then, is to be done
with these Indian States? It can not
fail to give greater interest to this ques-
tion that each of these Indian States have
adopted the social institutions of the
South. The Indians are slaveholders.

[New Orleans Picayune.

WHOM TO MARRY.—When a young wo-
man behaves to her parents in a manner
particularly tender and respectful, from
principle as well as nature, there is
nothing good and gentle, that may not
be expected from her in whatever condi-
tion she may be placed. Were I to ad-
vise a friend as to the choice of a wife,
my first counsel would be "look out for
one distinguished for her attention and
sweetness to her parents." The fund of
virtue and affection indicated by such be-
havior, joined by the habits of duty and
consideration, thereby contracted, being
transferred to the married state, will not
fail to render her a mild and obliging
companion.

[Star.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says that
the devil invented Gothic architecture.

—A high rent—A hole in the crown
of your hat.

—A man is most properly said to be
"ripe for anything" when he is a little
mellow.

—By railway accidents in the United
States in 1858, there were killed 103
persons, and injured 229.

—There is a lady so aristocratic that
she refuses to take a newspaper because
it is made of rags.

—There is a man who labors under
the delusion that "Hon." before a man's
name stands for HONEST.

—A man ceases to be a "good fellow"
the moment he refuses to do precisely
what other people wish him to do.

—Most kinds of roots and barks are
now used as medicines, except cube root
and the bark of a dog.

—"Who's there?" said a patrol to a
passing figure, one dark night. "It's I,
patrol, don't be afraid," kindly replied an
old woman.

—A lot of fellows, teasing a large and
fat companion, remarked that if all flesh
was grass, he must be a load of hay.—
"I suspect I am, from the way the asses
are nibbling at me," he replied.

—"What do you drive such a pitiful
looking carcass as that for? Why don't
you put a heavy coat of flesh on him?"
"By the powers, the poor creature can
hardly carry what little there is on him."

—Actions speak more forcibly than
words; they are the test of character.—
Like fruit upon the tree, they show the
nature of the man; while motives, like
the sap, are hidden from our view.

—Never dispute about trifles, even
though you are certain of being in the
right. The truth will come to light soon-
er or later, and then your opponent will
not only respect your wisdom, but love
your meekness.

—People have different ideas of Heav-
en. A Hottentot got up a painting of
Heaven. It was enclosed with a fence
made of sausages, while the counter was
occupied with a fountain that sent forth
pot-pie.

—Counterfeit 20's, on the State Bank
of Troy, N. Y., have been put afloat.—
They are of so dangerous a character that
the officers of the bank give notice that
no further issues will be made from the
old plate, and desire holders of the genuine
bills, of that denomination to return them
for redemption.

—The Ladies of Washington, Iowa,
forewarned by the unpleasant experience
of Christmas, of the reckless frolicking of
their husbands and sons on New Year's
day, prepared for that holiday on the
previous Tuesday by destroying all the
liquor for sale in the town.

—"Mama, haint papa getting rich?"
"Why, my dear?" "Because every morn-
ing when Bridget comes to sweep the par-
lor, he always gives me a sixpence to go
out and play." Bridget received short no-
tice to vacate.

—Temperance has these particular ad-
vantages above all other means of preserv-
ing health, that it may be practiced by all
ranks and conditions at any season, or in
any place; it is a kind of regimen which
every man may observe without interrup-
tion to business, expense of money, or
loss of time.

—"Pray can you tell me," whispered an
exquisite, "why I always pause after the
first syllable of cupid?" "It's because I
love to stop when I come to C-U."

STREAM GEN-BOAT.—The first steam
gun boat built for the U. S. navy is to be
launched at the Philadelphia navy yard,
in a few days.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.—The N. Y.
Tribune learns by a private dispatch, that
the earnings of this road are \$25,000 for
the first week in January against \$29,000
in the same last year.

THE GRAPE IN CONNECTICUT.—It is
stated that 50,000 gallons of wine were
made in Connecticut last year, and the
quantity for the coming season is estimat-
ed as high as 100,000 gallons.

FISHERIES.—Mr. J. Granger writes to a
Toledo friend, from St. James, Beaver Is-
land, Mich., under date of Dec. 20th, and
states that the amount of fish caught and
packed there during the season of 1858
was 5,000 barrels, which, at \$5 per bar-
rel, aggregate the sum of \$25,000.

COST OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIGHT.

—Mr. John Fallon, the chemist of the
Pacific Mills, Lawrence, has made some
careful experiments as to the relative
cost of different kinds of light, and finds
that ordinary coal-gas at \$3,500 per thou-
sand feet, is the cheapest. Kerosene oil,
to be equally cheap, would have to be
furnished at \$4 per cent. of its present
price; sperm oil would have to be fur-
nished at 76 per cent. of its present price;
burning fluid at 53 per cent., and lard oil
at 55 per cent.

A WORD TO PARENTS WHO HAVE CHILD-
REN AT SCHOOL.—If parents do not feel
sufficient interest in the education and
training of their children—in their moral
and physical, as well as in their intellect-
ual culture—to visit the schools, see the
progress of the pupils, encourage the
teachers in their arduous and difficult la-
bors, and thus assist both teacher and pu-
pil, how can they reasonably expect the
scholar or teacher to feel or manifest a de-
sire for progress and improvement, so sad-
ly neglected by those who should feel and
exhibit the liveliest interest in the culture
of their offspring? The teacher we know
has many duties devolving upon him, and
because he discharges them faithfully, the
parent is not excused from his duty. Par-
ents, if you have not visited your school
recently, do so immediately, and you will,
we are sure, find the hour well and pleas-
antly spent.

BILLS RELATING TO NEWSPAPERS.—
The publication of the proceedings of
the board of supervisors has been a sub-
ject of discussion in some portions of the
State. In some cases they have been
given to one paper only, and sometimes
to two of the same political views, but
very rarely to two of different politics.—
This is, it is claimed, has been unjust to
a large portion of the inhabitants, as it is
liable to exclude all, or nearly all, of the
inhabitants who may happen to be in the
minority, from a knowledge of the action
of the county board.

Notice was given to-day of the intro-
duction of a bill designed to remedy this.
It will provide for the publication of the
proceedings of the board in two papers of
the county, of different political views,
where such papers are published. There
are difficulties in the way of such a bill,
however, that will effectually prevent it
from becoming a law.

Notice has also been given of the in-
troduction of a bill authorizing the clerk
of each county to preserve a file of all
the papers published in the county, and
also authorizing each township clerk to
preserve a file of at least one paper.
[Det. Free Press, 16th inst.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT OF THE AFRICAN
SLAVE TRADE.—That a large ma-
jority of the people of the Southern
States are bitterly opposed to the Afri-
can slave trade, we have felt fully con-
vinced ever since the opening of the present
discussion on that subject; but we must
acknowledge that we have had no idea
of the almost complete unanimity of
hostility which characterizes southern sen-
timent on the question. Nearly every
newspaper in the South is a strenuous op-
ponent of the trade; and several Legisla-
tures in that section have virtually re-
jected, by large majorities, resolutions in its
favor. And not only politicians, but the
churches, have declared against it. At a
recent meeting of the Rocky Creek
(South Carolina) Baptist Church, the fol-
lowing resolutions were passed and order-
ed to be published:

"Whereas, We have been credibly in-
formed that a large body of native Afri-
cans are within our midst, and an effort is
being made to spread them broadcast over
the country;

"Resolved, That we do not oppose the
existence of slavery as we have it among
us, but are willing to defend it with the
means that God has given us.

"Resolved, That we have heard with
deep regret that a number of these na-
tive Africans are in the midst of us.

"Resolved, That to bring untrained
negroes from Africa, and land them
upon any portion of the soil of South
Carolina, for the purpose of mak-
ing slaves of them, meets our unqualified
disapprobation, and we will oppose it with
all the legal means within our power."

There is no more danger of the Afri-
can slave trade being re-established than
there is of the moon flying from its orbit
and coming in collision with the earth.—
All sections of the country are opposed
to its re-establishment—the South as
much as the North. [Free Press, Det.